

BULGARIAN ARMY FAST BEING DRIVEN TOWARD ALBANIA

Cutting Of One More Road
Will Trap Whole
Force

PRILEP IS ENTERED

French Cavalry Finds Town
Intact And Captures
Large Booty

12,000 PRISONERS

Servians Cross Vardar On
15-Mile Front; British
On Doiran

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 24.—At Salonika the British line has advanced seven miles and reached the northern shores of Doiran. Our cavalry is pursuing the Bulgarians on the Strumitsa Road, their only line of communications. The Servians have crossed the river Vardar on a front of fifteen miles and this line of communication is now in the hands of the Allies. Over half the Gradsko-Prilep Road is held by the Servians who, from the southeast, are pressing towards Prilep. The position of the Bulgarian army is becoming more difficult every day. They are mostly retreating along the Velez-Istip Road. The Servians are within striking distance of this road, which will shortly be cut, after which it will be difficult to see how the Bulgarians can be extirpated. A certain number may reach Albania, where there are detachments of Austrian troops, but it is a very difficult country and the Albanians dislike the Bulgarians.

12,000 Prisoners, 140 Guns Taken

The total number of Bulgarian prisoners captured by the Servians exceeds 12,000 with 140 guns.

An official despatch from the British headquarters at Salonika reports:

The pursuit of the Bulgarians on the Monastir-Doiran front continues.

The Anglo-Greek forces have reached the line Pazarli, Furka, Smekvica and Phere and they are in touch with the Franco-Greek forces.

Our cavalry is heading for Strumitsa.

Three six-inch guns, a mountain battery and some field-guns have been captured.

French Cavalry Enter Prilep

Paris, September 24.—An official communiqué from Eastern headquarters reports:

Our pursuit continues on the whole front from Monastir to Velez and the enemy columns, closely pursued and harassed by our cavalry and machine-gunned and bombed by our aeroplanes are falling back in the greatest disorder towards Velez, Istip and Strumitsa.

The left wing of the Allies, advancing from the Monastir front, is driving back the enemy upon the roads of Albania.

French cavalry has entered Prilep. The town is intact and an immense booty was seized.

Threatens Bulgaria's Only Road

The Franco-Servian forces are progressing northwards beyond the Prilep-Gradska Road and threaten the Prilep-Velez Road.

In the center the Servians, who crossed the Vardar by a number of undamaged bridges between Demir-Kapou and Gradska, have established a big bridgehead north of the river.

We occupy Enishkovo, Karabodzali, Vojash and Ibril.

The right wing of the Allied forces, operating on both sides of the Vardar, has reached the line Petrovo, Parodica, Chivari and Karaoglu.

Our prisoners continue to increase and a considerable amount of undamaged booty is being found everywhere. During the 22nd twelve guns, including several of heavy caliber were captured, and also a number of new aeroplanes and motor cars and big drums of petrol and food.

Rome, September 25.—An official communiqué reports:

In Macedonia we have occupied the heights northward of Topolci.

French Capture Towns On Both Flanks Of Height Defending St. Quentin

Occupation Of Dallon And Francilly Brings Them
To Two Miles From City; British Make
Successful Attack Further North

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, September 24.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

West of St. Quentin, in conjunction with the British, we made a fresh advance this morning and captured Francilly-Solency and the village of Dallon despite a vigorous resistance.

Farther south we reached the western outskirts of Giffecourt, capturing five hundred prisoners and numerous machine-guns.

The Germans made a violent attack in the Glerines region, on the Vesle front, and gained a footing in our advanced elements. A counter-attack completely restored our line and yielded fifty prisoners belonging to three regiments.

The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

There has been marked artillery activity during the night in the region of St. Quentin and between the Ailette and the Aisne.

On the Vesle front there was a fairly lively artillery struggle.

We repulsed enemy raids in Champagne and Lorraine and carried out a successful raid in Lorraine.

London, September 25.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wiring yesterday evening reports:

By the capture of Dallon and Francilly, each two miles distant from St. Quentin, the French menace both flanks of the height defending St. Quentin and are appreciably nearer that city.

General Debelleix's army is advancing over very difficult country on both banks of the Somme.

British Progress Further North

London, September 24, 9:30 p.m.—

Reuter's agency learns that the British have progressed north and near Butte-du-Mesnil and took forty prisoners.

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(Continued on Page 12)

TANK WILL HELP SALE OF LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

Land Dreadnought Out To-
morrow Through Courtesy Of
War Savings Association

The American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, will form at the Foochow Road drill hall this afternoon at five o'clock and march to the Rifle Range where its first encampment will be held. The men will go through all sorts of military tactics and the annual musketry competition for Volunteer Corps qualifications and the American Company Cup shoot will be held. The Company breaks camp Monday morning.

No figures have been set by the Shanghai committee but the American and Chinese in charge hope to dispose of one million gold dollars worth of the United States war bonds.

Committee headquarters have been established at 26 Nanking Road where the public may obtain all necessary information regarding the Liberty Bonds and returns will be made by banks and committee members to the headquarters each day.

Yesterday afternoon a detail of American sailors decorated the offices with Allied flags and Liberty Loan posters and beginning today, a map showing the position of the Allied and Central Powers' armies, will be on exhibition in the window. Battle lines will be advanced daily.

Through the courtesy of the China-Japan War Savings Association, the tank used in the campaign for the sale of British War Bonds will traverse the Settlement bearing posters urging Allied nations to subscribe to the American Loan. An unprecedented advertising campaign has been outlined in the Chinese newspapers, thousands of circulars and letters have been sent to all parts of China and posters will adorn tram cars and richas.

The camp will officially open at 7:15 o'clock tonight when the first platoon is assigned to guard duty. Lieutenant R. K. Hykes has been designated Officer of the Day. No details have been assigned for tomorrow.

The following program has been announced for tomorrow:

5:30 Reveille, 5:50-6:10 Setting up exercises, 6:15 Camp police, 6:30 Inspection, 6:45 Breakfast, 7:15 Guard mount, 7:30-9:00 Drill, 9:15-12:00 Musketry, 12:30 Tiffin, 2:00-5:00 Musketry, 5:00-5:30 Recreation, 5:40-6:20 Drill, 6:30 Dinner, 7:15 Guard mount, 7:30-10:00 Recreation, 10:30 Tattoo, 11:00 Taps.

AMERICAN CO., S.V.C., OFF FOR CAMP TONIGHT

Unit Forms At Drill Hall This
Afternoon And Will March
To Rifle Range

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Sunday afternoon the Company will be "at home" to members of the other units of the Volunteers, the Allied Navies and the friends of the company's members. At 11 a.m. Sunday Mr. N. T. Johnson, American Consul-in-Charge; Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China and Major T. E. Trueman will be guests.

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Japanese Rice Prices Soar After Typhoon

Go Up Again On Report Crop
Was Damaged By
Storm

Reuter's Pacific Service
Osaka, September 25.—Communication between Osaka and Tokio has been partially restored.

Rice prices soared on the report of the crop having been damaged by the typhoon. The full extent of the damage done is not yet known owing to the interruption of communications but it is certain that many of the rivers are in flood. One town midway between Kyoto and Osaka is inundated and the flood covers 2,500 acres of ricefields.

FOR SIX BILLION GOLD

(American Wires To Reuter)

Washington, September 25.—(Received by French Wireless Station).

The Treasury Department announces that the Fourth Liberty Loan will be for six billion dollars, bearing interest at 4 1/4 percent per annum and maturing in twenty years with the right of the Government to purchase in fifteen years.

A subscription campaign which will last for three weeks opens on September 28.

We Won't Mind The Operation But They Might Give Us An Anaesthetic While They're Planning It



Darling, in The New York Tribune

ALLIED SHIPPING LOSSES IN AUGUST 327,676 TONS

British Tonnage Sunk By Sub-
marines 176,000, Allies'
Is 151,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 25.—The Admiralty issues the following communiqué:

The British, Allied and neutral merchant tonnage sunk last month totalled 327,676, of which the British share

was approximately 176,000 and the others 151,000.

The rout of the Bulgarians is complete. Over a front of ninety miles extending from Monastir to Lake Doiran, their line of defense has been broken, the enemy is in full retreat, the roads and railways have been cut and an enormous booty captured.

The Servians and French broke the line with magnificent audacity and pursued the enemy twenty-five miles in a single day. The Bulgars in the eastern part of the mountain line have been outflanked, railway trains have been captured and they are retreating in indescribable disorder and signs of complete demoralisation have been noted on the main railway line to Skopje.

Constantinople has been bombed recently, attacks being made on Haidar Pasha station and Stamboul in two night raids in which the Greek naval aircraft co-operated.

The whole Turkish army in Palestine has been routed and the British cavalry is pushing towards Damascus. 25,000 prisoners and practically all the enemy guns have been taken as well as an enormous booty. The British infantry and artillery will very soon be within reach of Damascus. The political effects of this disaster will be even more important than the military results. The 7th and 8th Turkish armies have been totally crushed.

The latter severs his connection with the local chapter because of his early departure for Calcutta, where he will establish an agency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

U.S. Economic Mission
Begins Work In Siberia

Reuter's Pacific Service
Vladivostok, September 26.—The American mission for economic relief in Russia officially commences its functions here today.

Strategy Of Foch Keeps Enemy On Run On All Three Fronts

Swift Blows In Balkans And
Palestine Paralyse Two
Of Kaiser's Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, September 24.—Marshal Foch's strategy knows no quiet front. First Palestine and then the Balkans have burst into action.

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TURKS FALLING BACK ALONG HEDJAZ LINE

Communications Broken At
Deraa And Their Situation
Is Critical

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, September 24.—Eastwards of Jordan the Turks are falling back towards Amman along the Hedjaz Railway with their communications broken at Deraa and the Arabs occupying Maan. The situation of the Turks, especially those along the Hedjaz Railway, is very critical.

London, September 25.—Mr. W. F. Massey in a message sent from Nablus on the 23rd, says:

No veteran has seen a sight so remarkable as that witnessed today on the stretch of road six miles long from Nablus to Wadi Farah which is covered with the debris of a Turkish army. In this area alone eighty-seven guns, a thousand vehicles, a hundred motor lorries and a mass of impediments like field-kitchens and water-carts were found, while the road was black with the carcasses of thousands of animals and dead Turks and Germans. This was the work of the Welsh, Irish and Indian infantry and artillery behind our airmen at the front. When our guns had been fired and bombed the head of the column, flight succeeding flight till the column of enemy troops had been reduced

tions which choked all moderation and just judgment. Clemenceau's last speech in fanatical hatred and coarseness of mind surpassed everything hitherto achieved.

Why America Is Enthusiastic

After attributing American War enthusiasm partly to her huge profits from armaments and sneering at the British recognition of the "conglomerate rabble of Czechoslovaks" as a belligerent power, Count Hertling declared that the German iron wall on the West front would not be broken and German submarines were slowly but surely fulfilling their task of diminishing enemy tonnage and thus above all, menacing and restricting reinforcements of men and material from the United States. "The hour must come when our enemies will see reason and be ready to make an end of the war before half the world is ruined and the flower of its manhood dead on the battlefield. Meanwhile our business it is to stand together, cool, confident and resolute, in the protection of the Fatherland."

Erzberger Proves Untrue Count Hertling's Charge

London, September 24.—Simultaneously with Count Hertling's defense that Germany invaded Belgium as a defensive measure, the *Wasser Zeitung* quotes a chapter of the new book by Herr Erzberger on the League of Nations in which Herr Erzberger states that not a single valid documentary proof of any intention on the part of the French to cross the frontier can be brought forward and it has even been established from the German side that the French plans of mobilization did not provide for entering Belgium.

COUNT HERTLING WINS TWO PARTIES' SUPPORT

Center And National Liberals
Will Stand By Present
Chancellor

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 24.—The German newspapers continue to dwell on the political crisis. It appears, however, that the Center Party and the National Liberals have decided to support Count Hertling and it is pointed out that a Left majority cannot be formed without the Center Party.

The North German Gazette indicates the Government's view of the question of "Parliamentarisation." It says that there is no reason to go beyond the present system of Government. A Government by the majority would be fatal in the conditions prevailing in Germany.

ENEMY IS TOTTERING, SAYS MARSHAL FOCH

We Have Passed Crest Of Hill
And Are Going
Down'

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 25.—A Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph interviewed Marshal Foch at headquarters yesterday.

Marshal Foch said: "The British army is fighting better than ever and all its losses have been made good. The Americans are splendid and wonderfully gallant in the field. The French army is the same good old army as in 1914, there is no more to be said."

Speaking of the general position, Marshal Foch said: "The enemy is shaken and tottering but is still holding out and you must not think that we shall get to the Rhine immediately. We have passed the crest of the hill and are now going down hill, if we gather impetus as we go, like a rolling ball, so much the better."

The Daily Telegraph correspondent says that Marshal Foch's brain is always working and he keeps a pocket book in which he jots down instantly any thought which occurs to him. When his mind is made up the decision is carried out unswervingly. He sleeps well, is always in bed before eleven o'clock in the evening and has to be awakened in the morning. He keeps his nerves under firm control and no events, good or bad, have ever shaken him. He was strong in bad days, it is unthinkable that he will lose his head in the hour of victory. His generals are supremely devoted to him and admire his intelligence and still more his character, which is modesty itself.

He was a passionate smoker of strong cigars till three weeks ago when a British General presented him with a pipe, since when he has smoked only a pipe, with the result that recently he has been inundated with presents of pipes.

NATION GETS STONEHENGE

Burial Remains Given To Government By C. H. E. Stubb
(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 24.—Mr. C. H. E. Stubb has presented Stonehenge to the nation.

STRIKE IS DECLARED ON SOUTH WALES RAILWAY

Government Calls On Military
To Help Carry On Necessary Traffic

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 25.—A section of the South Wales railwaymen have struck, demanding an increase of ten shillings a week instead of the increase of ten (?) shillings offered by the War Cabinet and accepted by the unions.

The strike has spread to London, where the passenger services of several companies are disorganized. At a meeting of the War Cabinet this morning Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, announced that the Government had called on the naval and military authorities to assist the railways to carry on military traffic and the transport of foodstuffs.

Sir Albert Stanley reiterated that the Government will not reopen negotiations with the strikers. He declares the issue is whether a small section of the community shall coerce the Government into meeting their demands regarding a question which has been settled after long negotiation with the men's unions, with conditions the Government considers fair.

General Macready, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in a proclamation issued last evening notified pickets and others attempting to induce railway workers not to work that they are liable to arrest and prosecution under the Defense of the Realm Act.

Will Draw Up Plans For Allied Chamber

American Commercial Body
Names Committee To Formulate Working Scheme

The Executive Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon for further discussion of the movement to establish an Inter-Allied Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai.

As a result of the meeting a sub-committee was named to draft a working plan for the establishment of the proposed body and report back to the Executive Committee.

The sub-committee is composed of J. H. Dollar, W. C. Sprague, T. F. Cobbs, J. J. Keegan, J. B. Powell and Mr. Baker.

BOHEMIANS REJOICE AT CZECH RECOGNITION

Members Of Austrian Government Refuse To Disavow National Council In Paris

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, September 25.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Official despatches state that the recognition of the Czechoslovaks as a nation has been received in Bohemia with unlimited enthusiasm. As a result the Czech political parties in the Austrian Government have refused, in spite of the strongest pressure, the demand that they shall disavow the Czechoslovak National Council in Paris as an incompetent body possessing no allies in the countries inhabited by the Czechoslovaks. It is said that the Czech Catholic clergy assembled at Prague on the 13th expressed their sympathy with the declaration of Czech writers and deputies and repeated the national oath pledging unqualified support to the cause of the Czechoslovak's independence.

Over-Sea Aircraft Fund

Balance as per List of
August 20..... 525.76
N. M. F. 100.00
Tls. 625.76

September 3, draft to London
£153 at 5 1/2% 576.00
Balance in hand Tls..... 49.76

H. H. Read,
Hon. Treas.
4 Av. Edward VII.

Fly Trap Fund
Balance in hand as per List
August 20 237.62
A. D. 1,000.00
O. M. G. 40.00
Rubber Samples 40.95

Balance in hand Tls..... 1,258.57

750 traps are awaiting shipment and have to be paid for on 30th. This will leave the account with a small debit balance.

H. H. Read,
Hon. Treas.
4 Av. Edward VII.

WHOLE OF LENA BASIN CLEARED OF BOLSHEVIKI

Peasants Terribly Embittered At
Them And Even Bury
Them Alive

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MR. SANDELSON TO TALK BEFORE SATURDAY CLUB

Chairman Of Jewish National
Movement And Dr. Frank Rawlinson On Tuesday's Program

Mr. David I. Sanderson, chairman of the Jewish National Movement in China, will deliver an address on the movement at the first Saturday Club of the 1918-1919 year at the Carlton Tuesday. Dr. Frank Rawlinson, editor of the Chinese Recorder, will speak on "The Preparation of a People for Nationhood." Judge Charles S. Lobingier is to preside.

SWEDISH SPIES ESCAPE FROM SIBERIAN PRISON

Two Members Of 'Red Cross
Mission' Get Away At
Habarovsk

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Vladivostok, September 25.—Two members of the Swedish Red Cross who were arrested in Habarovsk have escaped from prison.

Kiangkwan Inquiry To Begin Next Week

Court Will Sit At Arsenal To
Investigate Fatal
Collision

The inquiry to investigate into the circumstances attending the fatal collision of the Chinese gunboat Chuchai and the China Merchants' steamer Kiangkwan near Hankow last April will be held on October 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 between the hours of 10 to 12 o'clock in the morning and 2:30 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the Admiralty House at the Lunghua Arsenal. Captain Chao Ching-sui of the Chuchai arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

The Naval Court of Inquiry will be composed of Admirals Lan Kien-chu, Chief of the Admiralty, Messrs. Chen Pao-ching, Liao Kwang and Wang Chung-chi of the Ministry of the Navy. Notices announcing the hearing of the case have been sent to the various interested parties, including the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the representatives of the families of the victims and the foreign and Chinese insurance offices.

\$1 opens a Savings Account.
\$100 opens a Checking Account.

Join our "Thrift Club"

AND put about one-tenth of your income in a savings account. You will find you can live well on less money than you are spending and the amount of thrift savings with 4 per cent interest added will come in very handy some day when you need it more than you do now.

82 Members to February 25th.
377 Members to Sept. 25th.

RESIDENCES OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS.

Anking, Canton, Chahsien,
Changch, Chaling, Changsha,
Chefoo, Chinkiang, Chungking,
Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow,
Hinghwa, Huchow, Hwang-
hsien, Kachet, Kaiteng, Ka-
shing, Klangyin, Kliukang, Ju-
chow, Mintsing, Nanking,
Nanchang, Peking, Pootung,
Pukow, Shanghai, Sooing,
Sansing, Shenchow, Soochow,
Sulchow, Weihsen, Wuhu, Wu-
chang, Taliang, Yangchow,
Yuyao.

HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS.

America, Australia, Canada,
China, England, France, Ire-
land, Italy, Japan, Norway,
Portugal, Russia, Scotland,
Sweden, Switzerland, Wales.

The American-Oriental
Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

News Briefs

Another interruption on the Tien-tsin-Pukow Railway took place Tuesday night, when the line between Chuchow and Pukow was ordered cut by General Li Shun to prevent the Fengtien troops from coming into Kiangsu territory, according to the Chinese press. These Mukden soldiers, recruits recently rounded up among the tufti in the Northern provinces, three battalions strong, were supposed to be on their way to reinforce the routed forces of Tuchun Li Hao-chi of Fukien. As a precautionary measure, General Li sent a telegram to General Li Shih-chung to be transferred to General Hsu Shu-cheng, asking the latter to withdraw them back to Pengpu. The request was compiled with and the railway traffic was resumed Wednesday.

A coolie appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on a charge of stealing a pair of silk pajamas from Detective Inspector Eek. The complainant stated that a number of other articles were also missing and asked a remand for a week to make further inquiries.

The two Chinese implicated in the recent armed opium robberies, for which several Germans have already been sentenced, were given terms of 3 and 9 months' imprisonment by American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Tang in the Mixed Court yesterday. One of the two was formerly a police interpreter at Way-side Station.

Ten men from the U.S.S. Villalobos and one from the U.S.S. Palos arrived this morning from the Yangtze by the I.C. as. Tuckwo.

TALK ON SIBERIA TONIGHT

Professor C. H. Robertson will lecture tonight at the Y.M.C.A. on the present Siberian situation. The lecture is under the auspices of the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. and no admission will be charged. Professor Robertson was on the Eastern front until peace was declared between Russia and Germany. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, chairman of the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross, will preside at the meeting.

MAY STILL MAIL SUGAR

The British Postmaster announces that telegraphic information has been received from London to the effect that packets of sugar not exceeding one pound in weight may still be sent by Parcel Post to the United Kingdom, and that such packets are admitted to the United Kingdom free of import licence or customs duty.

VINOLIA BORACIC & COLD CREAM SOAP

BATH TABLETS

Combines all the essential properties of a satisfactory
Toilet Soap with medicinal constituents of special
value for restoring and preserving a healthy condition
of the skin.

To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers

Agents:

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA), LIMITED

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SCIENTIFIC EYE-TESTING

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Repairing
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P 352 Nanking
Road, cor. Lloyd Road
ACCURATE LENS GRINDING
York and Kryptok Lenses, Sun-glasses, Protection Goggles & Everything Optical
Special rate to Doctor's prescriptions



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chassis and of engine.

For maximum absorption
of vibration—run on
Dunlops.

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AN APPEAL To The Citizens And Subjects Of Small Nations.

SUBSCRIBE to the FOURTH AMERICAN LIBERTY LOAN



THOUSANDS

nay millions of your countrymen, whether they be Swiss, Belgians, Jews or others, are fighting for America. Therefore you, too, should help whether you are an American or not.

Do you realise what America is, what America can do, and what America is doing? Help America win the war and America will help you.

Take your hat off to America, join her in her aims, and there is but one result possible —

VICTORY!

A PERSONAL APPEAL BY

WIDLER & CO., Chungking, W. China

"Born 1915 — Still Existing"

Siberian Government's Plans Outlined At Duma's Opening

Restoration Of Single Russian State And Repudiation
Of Brest-Litovsk Treaty Its Aims

Reuter's Pacific Service
Peking, September 22, (by mail).—Telegrams from Omsk recently reported the assembly of the Siberian Duma at Tomsk and its adjournment pending the introduction of more adequate representation of property-owning classes.

At the re-opening of the Duma M. Vologodsky, President of the Council of Ministers, was greeted with loud applause. He said that the Omsk Government would support the Duma and assist in making it an organ of real public representation. He did not look upon Siberia as being severed from the rest of Russia. All their efforts should be towards the restoration of a single Russian State and the repudiation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. With that object in view the Siberian Government supported the convening of a conference at Cheliabinsk to consider what measures were necessary to create an All-Russian power and decided to take an active part and hasten the conference.

Their relations with the Czechoslovaks, with whom they were united by the bonds of common origin and similar political aims, were most cordial. The Siberian Government received its authority from the Duma, which had elected the Council of Ministers constituting the Government, and the Government was the supreme power. To carry out its object of guarding the interests of the Russian people firm discipline and an unwavering policy were necessary. Democratic in its policy the Government had secured the support and recognition of all classes and organisations. A strong civil power would obviate the necessity for a rigorous military regime, and, therefore the militia had been placed under commissioners. There were no reactionary tendencies in the army however. The army was perfectly loyal to the Government and it did not interfere with politics. The army already consisted of 200,000 men, 120,000 of whom were recruits of the 1918 and 1919 classes.

The observance of law was an indispensable condition of healthy, normal life. Bolshevik decrees had been abolished and the laws of the Russian Provisional Government were again being enforced. The Ministry of Justice was drafting a set of laws to govern village tribunals and had under consideration the establishment of Native Courts and a Supreme Court of Siberia. Support of the Zemstvos was a fundamental purpose of the Government. Special attention would be given to questions affecting public health and the formation of benevolent institutions to assist refugees and immigrants.

With regard to public instruction attention would be given chiefly to elementary and technical education. Normal schools would be under the control of the Zemstvos. The Government hoped to institute a second Siberian university at Omsk in September.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry was taking measures to restore enterprise by private capital and individual initiative. Many new commercial laws would be passed, including one allowing the free sale of gold.

The Government intended to guard the best interests of workmen. Labor commissariats were being organised which would exercise reasonable control over employers and employees alike. Unnecessary restrictions on private trade were being removed, but complete freedom of trade was not advisable yet as it was necessary to restrain profiteering. Attention has been given to the matter of supplies and large numbers of cattle, and 170,000 tons of hay had been purchased, while sugar was being procured for the people. A series of measures had been adopted to restore railway and water transport.

A Council for Native Affairs had been created and Native Assemblies would be convened to operate where other organisations did not exist. Free development of every nationality would be assisted by autonomy.

Siberian finances were in a satisfactory condition. Expenditure was considerable but so were the monetary resources of the people. This was proved by the uninterrupted flow of deposits into banks. The Government had opened credits to the amount of R.5,000,000, including R.4,000,000 for military expenditure, R.15,000,000 for railways, R.3,500,000 for the Tchernomovo coal mines and R.2,000,000 for the Kystym ironworks. Current accounts in the State Bank reached R.370,000,000 and in private banks R.229,000,000. The capital of the State Bank was R.25,000,000, and of private banks, R.29,000,000. The Government's financial policy was closely allied with the management of the forests, which were one of the most material resources of the Treasury.

Congress Of Nations Oppressed By Teuton To Be Held In Paris

Meeting Will Reveal Real Reasons For Austria's Peace Offer

(American Wireless To Reuters) New York, September 25.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from Paris states that Le Journal announces that a congress of Allied nations of Central Europe convenes on October 15, at Paris. The congress is the outgrowth of the oppressed Austrian nationalities. Le Journal remarks: "This Allies Congress will enlighten us further on the reasons for the Austrian peace offer. The matter to be considered are the reconstruction of Central Europe on the basis of nationalities, to study together the future relations and political interests of the free nations and finally to settle the political agreement with the Allied nations and the free nations which will succeed the Austrian regime."

Czechs Defeat Austrians In Fight Without Quarter

Washington, September 25.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—An official despatch from Rome states that some Magyar troops were defeated by the Czechoslovaks in the Italian front recently. The valor displayed by the Czechoslovaks has brought from Premier Orlando the following telegram of congratulations to the Czechoslovak National Council in Paris:

"I cordially express my admiration at the intrepid firmness and valor of the Czechoslovak division on the Alps of Dossi Alto, where these brave people, in a fight for their liberty have conquered the aggressive fury of the enemy. May this be a good omen for our final battle and victory."

This action, the first in Italy where the Czechoslovaks acted as a unit, occurred in the Trentino last Saturday. The enemy launched an attack which had been prepared with the greatest secrecy to the east of Lake Garda. Captured despatches indicate that the Germans and Magyars said that there was no definite territorial objective but the stroke was planned in the hope of gaining support to the Austrian claim that the Czechs would give way. Certainly, when faced by the army of the country which has so long subjugated them, it seems it is believed that if the Austrians had achieved a local success they would have killed all of their Czech prisoners and then affirmed that the Czechs did not want to fight.

The despatches describing the battle say that the assault was made by a big detachment of Magyars and Germans under General Schneider, following a destructive artillery bombardment in which thousands of gas shells were used. The Czechoslovaks went over the top and drove back the first column. The second column after desperate fighting succeeded in occupying the Czechoslovak position but was driven out by a counter-attack. No prisoners were taken on either side.

Bishop Welch Tells Of America In The War

China Press Correspondence

Nanking, September 24.—Last evening the Nanking community was treated to an occasion both interesting and instructive. Bishop Herbert Welch of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America gave a lecture on "The United States in the War" and illustrated his message with a series of beautifully colored slides. Bishop Welch interpreted in a very clear and forcible way the American spirit and eagerness to serve the world. The slides made concrete in a most striking way the part which America finds falling to her share in the great struggle. Also they helped to show us the tremendous changes that have taken place since she entered the war. At various points in the lecture some of the songs which have grown out of the war were sung, the audience joining in the choruses. A large group of the children aided lustily in swelling the music. This constituted one of the few occasions when Americans as a body have had an opportunity to gather together and manifest something of their enthusiastic patriotism. There is no doubt that the large audience gathered last evening in the University Assembly Hall felt the thrill of the inspiring words spoken by Bishop Welch. Frequent and prolonged applause expressed the feelings of the audience in some measure.

Discharged Workman Puts Wush Lights Out

China Press Correspondence

Wush, September 24.—The Wush Electric Lighting Co. is in serious trouble. On the evening of the 21st the lights suddenly went out, and we learn now that it will take at least a month to make things right and get the machinery going again. There are various rumors about as to the cause of the trouble, and as usual it is not easy to tell which is the right one. But all the rumors alike seem to attribute the trouble to a former engineer who was discharged, and who loosened up some bolts, or in some other way weakened the machinery so that it suddenly broke down. The extent of the damage has not been told yet, but it seems fairly certain that Wush may not hope to have any lights for the better part of a month.

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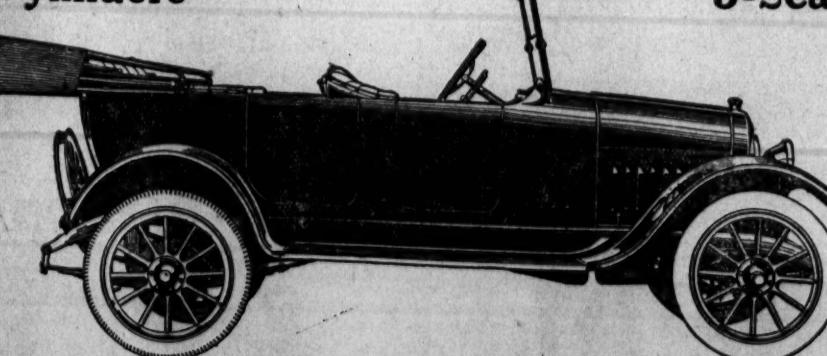
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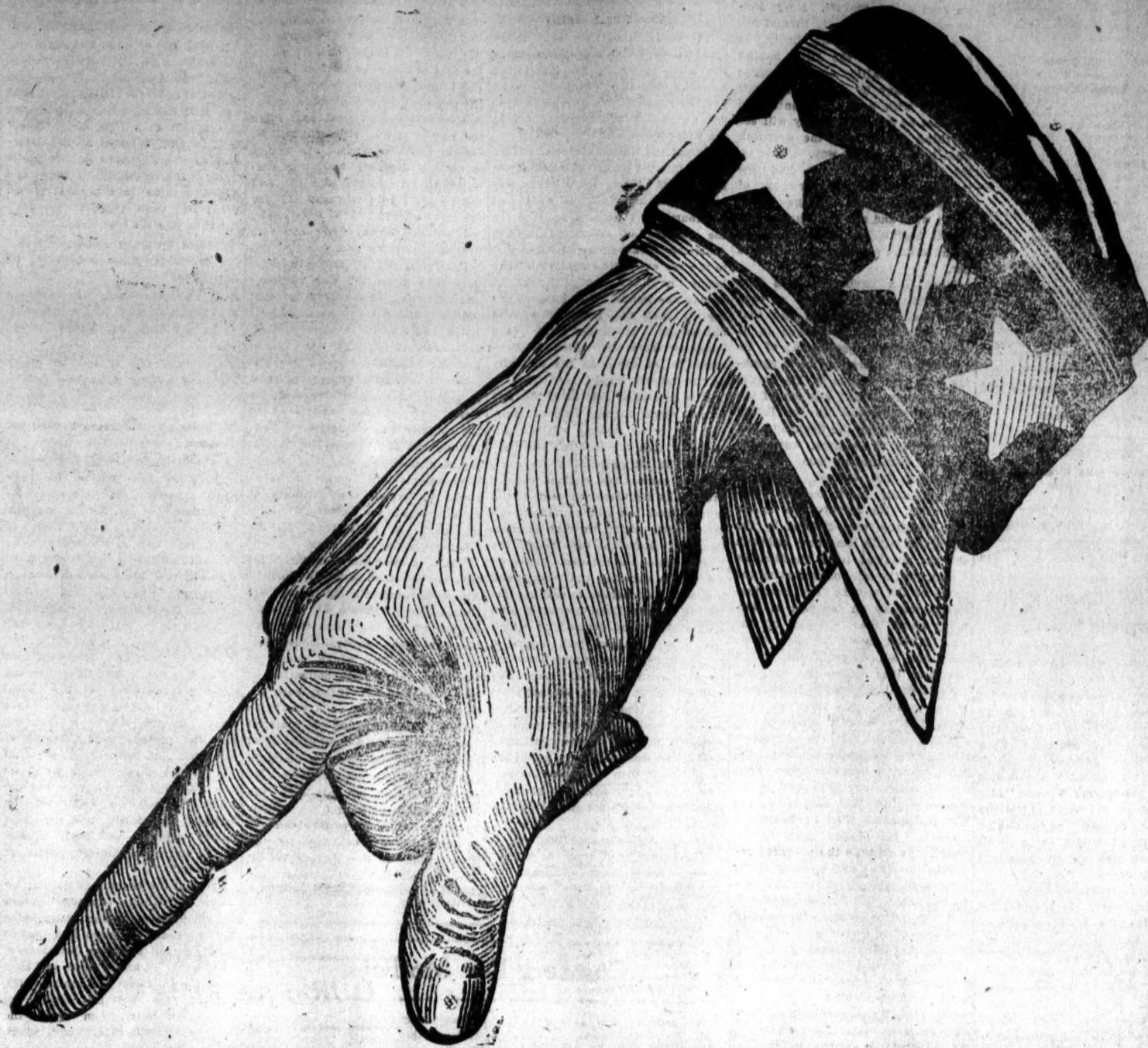
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WEATHER

Cloudy weather with threats of rain
in the Yangtze valley.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 27, 1918

The Teuton's Conception Of A
League Of Nations

NOTHING more ironical could be conceived than the spectacle offered the world of Germany striving to set up a League of Nations for the purpose of preventing future wars. The latest move in Germany's peace offensive is indicated in a message from Amsterdam which states that considerable prominence is being given in the German press to a scheme for a League of Nations outlined by the leader of the Center Party, Herr Erzberger, in a book whose publication we are promised at an early date.

The draft constitution he has prepared is published. It provides for the establishment of a League of Nations immediately Germany, Great Britain, France, the United States and Russia announce their adhesion. This German-made League of Nations is to have its seat at The Hague, where an International Bureau will conduct business, controlled by an Administrative Council presided over by the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs. The bright scheme formulated by Herr Erzberger provides that the League shall guarantee the territorial possessions of each Federal State belonging to the League and undisturbed possession of their colonies, while the states outside the League whose governments proclaim their neutrality will be recognised as permanently neutral. All states and colonies in Africa are to be permanently neutral. The scheme provides for obligatory arbitration, the reduction of naval and military forces to an agreed standard, the recognition of the freedom of the seas, and the members of the League renounce raising troops in their colonies. For ten years after the foundation of the League, the surplus raw material of each state is to be divided with the other states.

The plumb of the humor lurking in the scheme brought forward by Herr Erzberger is to be found in the concluding sentence. The suggestion really resolves itself into this—Germany having involved the whole world in an unparalleled loss of blood and treasure, the Allied Powers should be prepared magnanimously to forgive Germany for her misdeeds, shake hands once more and regard bygones as bygones. In other words, Germany is not to be penalised in any shape or form for having precipitated and prosecuted the present war for over four years, in the vain hope of achieving world dominion, but, on the contrary, having failed to impose her will on Europe, matters are to go back to the status quo ante bellum, where everybody, to use a colloquialism, is to "call it quits." This would be a simple and agreeable way of settling matters from the standpoint of Germany, for having failed to master Europe and the world in general, the next best thing is to try to regain the position of things obtaining prior to the outbreak of the war.

Dreading to contemplate the prospect of the famine that confronts Germany after the war in the matter of raw material, it is suggested with incredible effrontery that the surplus raw material of each state is to be divided with the other states. Irony of ironies! Before Germany embarked on her mad adventure of 1914, was there any attempt made to withhold from her in any shape or form supplies of raw material so vitally essential for her industries and legitimate tradeal activities? On the contrary, the very countries with which she is now at war were her

best customers and allowed her to make inroads into their own commerce with a tolerance and a *laissez faire* at which in looking backward we cannot but marvel. Herr Erzberger's plan, briefly, is that at the end of the war Germany, having no raw material and the Allies having all of it, the Allies ought to agree with Germany to divide their raw material with her! We venture to say that no one in Germany will see anything wrong with the proposal. That is the German way. Germany, the crooked gambler, has had the tables turned on her, her box of tricks and her aces up the sleeve didn't work and she has lost and now she is beginning to howl that she ought to have her money returned to her.

When Herr Erzberger says that the territorial possessions of each state shall be guaranteed and that each state should be allowed to be in undisturbed possession of its colonies he knows that he is speaking with his tongue in his cheek, for Germany herself was one of the principal signatories to the Treaty solemnly pledging the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium, until the Kaiser's Government came to the conclusion that a "scrap of paper" did not really merit serious consideration. He furthermore knows that Germany was suffered by the Powers to retain Kiaochow, although she had acquired it by questionable means, for the sake of preserving the peace of the world. The meaningless parrot-cry on the part of Germany about the "freedom of the seas" is really beneath notice, for no sane man can suggest, least of all Germany, that before the war, any state in particular enjoyed monopoly of the world's ocean highways. The most effective way in which the lie can be given to the German's whimpering complaint about the freedom of the seas having been denied to Germany is to point to the incontrovertible fact that before the war, Germany had unhampered access to the leading ports of the world. As regards the proposed reduction of naval and military forces to an agreed standard, Germany may be reminded that British statesmen had consistently and strenuously endeavored to arrive at a working agreement with Germany in the direction of limiting armies and armaments to a point adequate for defence, all to no effect.

The utter hollowness of Herr Erzberger's proposals is apparent on the face of them. The Allies we believe are firmly resolved not to treat with the foe until he lays down his arms. Until that moment, to discuss peace terms with Germany would be like trying to reason with a maniacal lunatic.

Correspondence

British Red Cross—"Our Day" Appeal

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—As we are now within measurable distance of the date which has been fixed for the annual "Our Day" appeal on behalf of the British Red Cross—October 24, less than four weeks hence—it is, I think, time to remind ourselves and others of our duties to our sick and wounded and to consider and decide what effort we are going to make for them on this special occasion.

At a meeting called by the Acting General which was held a few days ago and which was attended by representatives of the principal British Societies in Shanghai and at which a select committee was elected consisting of Messrs. C. M. Bain, C. W. Porter, J. K. Tweed and the undersigned, it was decided that direct contributions of funds should be made, and invited through the various national societies that an appeal should be made to the members through their Societies and to those who are not members of any Society through the medium of the local press; that there should be no street collections or sales of emblems; and, finally, in reply to a suggestion that we should be guided regarding the desirability and the possibility of the appropriation of the funds collected to Red Cross work in or for Siberia, that the allocation of the entire proceeds of our combined efforts should be left to the headquarters of the Society at home whose appeal it is that we are now making, but who will give the same care upon the Siberian front as they have already bestowed upon the Allied fronts and scattered over Europe, Africa and other parts of Asia.

In addition to the appeal above referred to, which will be made in due course and in the manner stated, I am glad to be able to record promises of assistance in the shape of entertainments which will be productive of funds from the Shanghai A. D. C. who are rehearsing a production of "General Post" which is to be given on the night of October 24, 26 and 29, the Shanghai Club, the Country Club and the Union Church Literary and Social Guilds, whom we may thank for we may count for other entertainments during the week. All these as well as a cinematograph and possibly other entertainments which are being arranged will be advertised in due course, but in the meantime I should be grateful for an opportunity of remaking one and all of these and sending them to me and begging them not only not to forget it, but to do all in their power to make it the success which it deserves. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

A. G. MAJOR
Hon. Treasurer,
British Red Cross Society,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, September 27, 1918.

Repayment Of Allied Loans

(From The Annex)

The repaying of the loans made by the United States Government to the Allies presents an interesting subject. Officially nothing has as yet been said about plans for liquidating the indebtedness. Under the arrangement, the borrowing nations pay the United States the same rate of interest that the United States pays on its Liberty Loan bonds, excepting that an additional charge of one-fourth of 1 percent is made for the purpose of compensating the American Treasury for the loss due to the tax exemption features of the bonds and the cost incurred in issuing the bonds. The understanding is that the maturity of the obligations purchased by our Treasury from the Allied Governments is the same as the maturity of the Liberty bonds.

It is presumed that after the war is over Great Britain, France, Italy, and the other foreign nations will evolve a plan for meeting the payments. In all probability for some years to come, these nations will not attempt to liquidate any part of the indebtedness but will content themselves with raising through internal taxation a sufficient sum to pay the United States the interest. Later on when it is expected that the United States may undertake to call in some of the Liberty Loan bonds, a plan will probably be devised by which the foreign nations will begin to gradually repay the money borrowed from the United States. It is quite probable that in five or ten years after the conclusion of the war, some of these nations will have paid off some of the war loans contracted during the war and be in a position to sell their own securities to their own people, and with the proceeds reimburse the United States for the advances it has made.

At the conclusion of the war, it is also quite likely that the various foreign Governments will make readjustment of their loan accounts with the United States. Great Britain may undertake to call in some of the Liberty Loan bonds, a plan will probably be devised by which the foreign nations will begin to gradually repay the money borrowed from the United States. It is quite probable that in five or ten years after the conclusion of the war, some of these nations will have paid off some of the war loans contracted during the war and be in a position to sell their own securities to their own people, and with the proceeds reimburse the United States for the advances it has made.

The suggestion has been made, but thus far not taken seriously, that the Allied Governments, including the United States, should at the conclusion of the war pool their war loans and issue one large consolidated refunding loan which would be the joint and several obligation of all of the nations. It has been intimated that such a loan would be helpful in furnishing a material bond of sympathy among the several nations, one destined to maintain friendly relations among them. By an arrangement of this sort, the bigger and more prosperous nations would be aiding the weaker and less fortunate—they would be lending their credit to the nations which have impaired theirs through the loss of life and property in fighting a battle for the world.

Comfort For Mothers

One word in the Kaiser's letter to Frau Meter, after she had lost nine sons in the war strikes the majority of non-Germans with amazement. It has been often asserted by our enemies that the world outside their borders does not think as do the Germans, and the rebuke is accepted as praise, but when the Kaiser writes the bereaved mother that he is "gratified" by the extent of her sacrifice there is seen to be a depth yet un plumbed in the Emperor's psychology. Americans instinctively place alongside strange message of sympathy the letter that Lincoln wrote to Mrs. Bixby, and the two men seem to stand out in a clearer light:

The Kaiser's letter:

"His Majesty the Kaiser hears that you have sacrificed nine sons in defense of the Fatherland in the present war. His Majesty is immensely gratified at the fact, and in recognition is pleased to send you his photograph, with frame and autograph signature."

Lincoln's letter:

"Dear Madam—I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I can not refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

There was a purpose here as firm as the Kaiser's is cruel. He was gentle, but not weak. It was the purpose of the Gettysburg address again expressed that these dead shall not have died in vain. There could be no going back from the righteous goal because men had perished. Rather there must be renewed determination to press on. These are things to be remembered when the letter to Mrs. Bixby is brought up to illustrate Lincoln's gentleness and sympathy. He had these attributes, but they did not constitute weakness in the structure of his devotion to a human cause."

One other commentary is supplied by the New York Times in warning us that the report has it that "Frau Meter has now joined the street-beggars in Delmenhorst-Oldenburg to get a living," before viewing the Kaiser's letter "with a laugh and a scorn. It is well to remember that recipient may have viewed it exactly as did the giver."

"If she believed, as she presumably does, in the divine right of kings, it may be that she was appreciably comforted in her bereavement, and at any rate, it can safely be assumed that the Kaiser honestly thought she would be.

"Only a humane man, a man of the loftiest as well as the tenderest feelings, could have written the letter to Mrs. Bixby. Only a supreme egoist could have written the letter to Frau Meter. Yet it would be a mistake to assume that Lincoln, because he felt his heart melt at the grief of an American mother, had not the sternness of purpose to persevere in his task of saving democracy on this continent. The other word for German efficiency is cruelty. To be thorough in the German theory, is to be unfeeling. The Kaiser, therefore, was "gratified" that nine sons of a German mother had died to preserve

"so speaks the representative of autocracy, and so the exponent of democracy! Each of the letters is a characteristic product of the country in which it originated, as of the man who wrote it. Today the two exemplify the causes for which so many men are dying on both sides of the line between the Central Powers and their confederated opponents."

Kipling's Welcome To Americans

A good deal of water has run under the bridge since Mr. Kipling wrote about "The American," and made him a man of mystery. If modesty should not deter one in saying so, the poem that appeared in "The Seven Seas," back in 1895, summed up the American as the European is now quite freely acknowledging him, and Kipling's value as a prophet grows. What two lines express America's entrance into the war like

Till dazed by many doubts, he wakes
The drumming guns that have no
doubts?

Or is there something even better in the characterization of the American as he has committed himself to the job:

But while reproof around him rings,
He turns a keen untroubled face
Home to the instant need of things.

He greets the embarrassed gods, nor
fears
To shake the iron hand of Fate?

These are lines out of the whole poem that will be read with keener interest now that Mr. Kipling has paid a second tribute to the American spirit, this time in his addresses at Winnell Down, near Winchester, when as them was the American Invasion of England. He spoke first in welcome to the American forces which had come to the rest-camp there, and later in the opening of a Y.M.C.A. hut for officers, and he welcomed our forces into the brotherhood that the losses and sacrifices of the Allied Powers have welded together. "As I see it," he is quoted as saying, "the gain, the immense and outstanding gain, that has come to us out of all this furnace of affliction in which we have walked is that this very war has welded, by common endurance, by common knowledge, and by pain shared together, the decent-minded, kindly, and clean-thinking peoples of the earth."

Later at the opening of the hut for officers, Mr. Kipling expanded his idea of our invasion, calling attention to the fact that 800 years had passed since England had been permanently occupied by an armed force, and then the Britons did not take kindly to the invaders. He knew this because he lives a few miles from where the battle of Hastings was fought, where all the trouble began, and he assured his auditors that "they are still talking about it." In the New York Evening Post, where his words of welcome, coupled with a forceful presentation of the fundamental principles of the war, appear, he asserts that conditions in the countryside, all the way from the point of the American disembarkation, have changed:

"They will, after 853 years; even in England. [Laughter]. You may have noticed that we do not resent either the presence of your armed forces on our soil, or your buildings such as these, which are one of the visible signs of your occupation. "As far as you are concerned, we are a placid, not to say pacifist, community. You could not annoy us if you started in to build pyramids. [Laughter]. On the contrary, we should be pleased. We should say: 'This looks like business: this looks as if the United States meant to stay till they had done their share of the job thoroughly.' We have been a long time over our present job, and we may be a long time yet. It has been a little bigger than we expected, because this is the first time since the Creation that all the world has been obliged to unite to crush the devil. You remember that before the war one of our easy theories was that the devil was almost extinct, that he was only the child of misfortune or accident, and that we should soon abolish him by passing ringing resolutions against him. That has proved an expensive miscalculation. We find now that the devil is very much alive, and very much what he always was—immensely industrious, a born organizer, and better at quoting Scripture for his own ends than most honest men. [Laughter]. His industry and organization we can all deal with, but more difficult to handle is his habit of quoting Scripture as soon as he is in difficulties. When Germany begins to realize that her defeat is certain, we shall be urged, in the name of mercy, toleration, loving-kindness, for the sake of the future of mankind, or by similar appeals to the inextinguishable vanity of man, who delights in thinking himself holy and righteous, when he is really only lazy and tired—I say we shall be urged on those high grounds to make some sort of compromise with, or to extend some recognition to, the Power which has for its one object the destruction of man, body and soul.

"So speaks the representative of autocracy, and so the exponent of democracy! Each of the letters is a characteristic product of the country in which it originated, as of the man who wrote it. Today the two exemplify the causes for which so many men are dying on both sides of the line between the Central Powers and their confederated opponents."

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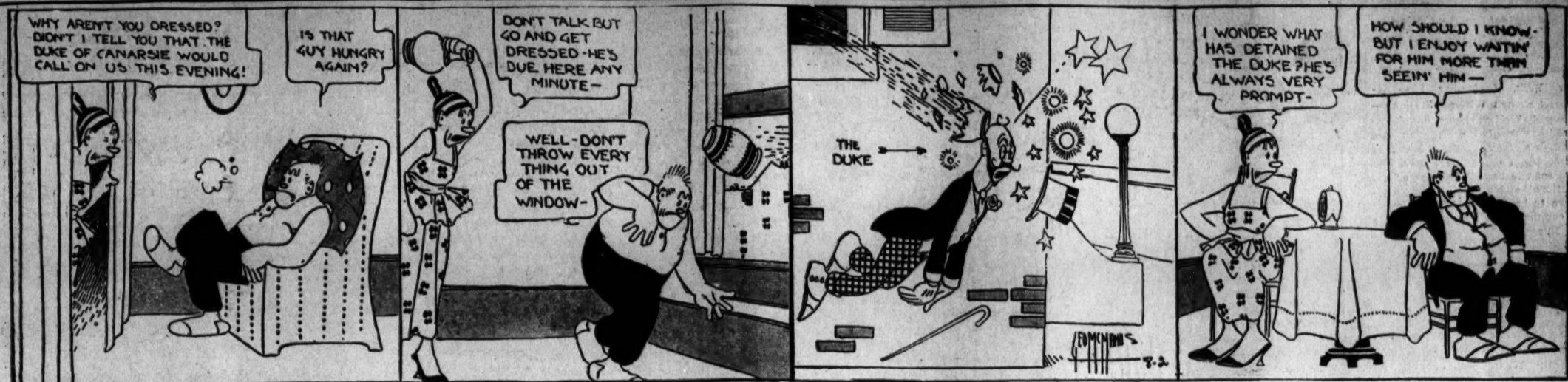
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Slowing Down

Owing to the unexpected prolonging of the war, Arnold Bennett, we understand, will publish a novel monthly instead of every fortnight, as heretofore.—*Rochester Post Express*.

Job For Pershing

With his own hands Lafayette hung the key to the Bastille on the wall at Mount Vernon. Now it is up to Pershing with his own hands to hang the key to the German Vertrückthaus in the palace at Versailles.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

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Phone Central 70.

8 b. Kiukiang Road

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Showing Movies Under Shellfire In France

"When the fight is the hottest on

the other side, not more than six or seven kilometers from the front, our

men are giving within range of bombs and shells 80 and 100 showings of motion pictures a week," said Warren Dunham Foster, President of the Community Motion Picture Bureau. He has just returned from a five months' trip abroad, where he organised the motion-picture service not only for our own men, but for the Allies, including one interesting branch for the 125,000 Chinese laborers.

"One of the Y.M.C.A. men," added Mr. Foster, "asked an American fighting Colonel, Chief-of-Staff of one of the first of our divisions to go to the other side, whether there was anything special he could do for him. 'Yes,' said the Colonel, 'I want three things: Some motion pictures, then some more motion pictures, and then some motion pictures. The motion pictures give the men relaxation and mental rest, they forget their troubles, and it makes them better fighters.'

"Pictures are shown now between first and second line trenches, and many of our delivery men drive their carts on roads under shellfire. I was with one of them one day when we had a blowout just where only two hours before the boche had been sending over gas shells. We did not waste time in getting things straight."

Mr. Foster has in his New York office a souvenir which gives an idea of how near the front the motion pictures go. It is a white muslin screen four by five feet, upon which the pictures were shown in a dugout and holes in it were made by fragments of enemy shells.

"We have our organisation abroad well established," Mr. Foster continued. "We have our French headquarters in a five-story building in Paris. There is a distributing depot at Paris and another at the American headquarters near the front, one within the service of supplies and two at base ports. We shall take charge of all the film service for the American army; two-thirds of that of the British army; all for the Canadians, Australians, and New Zealanders, and we will co-operate with the French through the Foyer du Soldat.

"This is aside from the work for the Chinese, of whom there are many thousands working for the British, French, and Americans since China came into the war. The Chinese will have specially selected film service and their own motion-picture houses.

"With our film service we will endeavor to give them an understanding of the Occident. There will be no proselytizing, but we will let them see why it may be necessary to do some fighting and explain away, if we can, the apparent inconsistency between our command of Thou

war? None whatever, till we have evidence—not merely belief, but sure proof—that her heart has been changed."

Unlike the other invaders England has known, Mr. Kipling points out that this last force brings everything it needs with it and does not live on the inhabitants:

"In this you are true to the historical vow of your ancestors when they said to ours: 'Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute.' (Laughter and cheers). At any other time the nation would be lost in amazement at the mere volume and scope of your equipment, at the terrifying completeness of your preparations, at the dread evidence of power that underlies them. But we have lived so among miracles these past four years that, even though the thing accomplishes itself before our very eyes, we scarcely realise that we watch the actual bodily transit of the New World moving in arms to aid in redressing the balance of the Old."

"We are too close to these vast upheavals and breakings-forth to judge of their significance. One falls back on the simple, the more comprehensible fact, that we are all blood-brothers in a common cause, and, therefore, in that enduring fellowship of loss, toil, peril, and homesickness which needs must be our portion before we come to the victory. But life is not all gray, even under these skies. There is a reasonable amount of fun left in the world still, if you know where to look for it; and I have noticed that the young generally have this knowledge. And there are worse fates in the world than to be made welcome, as you are, more than welcome, to the honorable and gallant fraternity of comrades-in-arms the wide world over. Our country and our hearts are at your service, and with these our understanding of the work ahead of you. That understanding we have bought at the price of the life-blood of a generation."

Mr. Kipling then declared the hut open in these words:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by a few citizens of the United States, I declare this inn open, for the comfort and refreshment of the officers of the Armies of the United States in the intervals of their labors, which may God bless!"

Kipling's Welcome To Americans

(Continued from Page 6)

President has said that there is no conceivable half-way house in dealing with the world's enemy. It is certainly no part of our business to strike moral attitudes for our own satisfaction till we have administered some measure of justice to those who have made it their religion to do iniquity. I say some measure of justice, because when the full tale is told the world will see that no retribution which for our own soul's sake we dare exact, can atone for the sin against the light that Germany has deliberately committed. To that extent, then, the world's enemy is protected by humanity's decree that there are certain things which man born of woman must not do. Outside that bare protection, what right has this Power of Absolute Evil to concern herself either in the shaping or the substance of life on earth after the

LANTERN SLIDES

from your own, or our negatives.

Burr, Broadway

CONGOLEUM

RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

United States Tires
Are Good Tires

Summer nights and the Victrola

With a Victrola on your porch, in your camp or on your boat, your summer nights will all be "nights of gladness."

Come in and learn how easy our terms are. Victrolas, \$10 to \$400.

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SAFETY HOT WATER CIRCULATING BOILERS

The Gas Boiler is intended to supersede or act as an auxiliary to the Coal Range, the result of installing one of these Boilers as well as a Gas Cooker, is that the Kitchen can be kept absolutely sweet and clean. As Gas is only burnt when required there is no waste of fuel.

On Hire or For Purchase

For particulars apply to:

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SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

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Or our Showroom: 29 Nanking Road

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PAINTS & VARNISHES FOR ALL
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FOR OVER 30 YEARS WE HAVE
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FAR EAST AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF
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FACTORIES

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Caledonian Works, Poplar, London, E.

**RUSSIAN AID BUREAU
IS ORGANISED IN U.S.**

Will Help Assimilated Russians
Who Expect To Be Called
To Colors

(American Wireless To Reuter)
New York, September 25.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Jewish Welfare Board announces the organising of the Russian Aid Bureau to assist assimilated Russians of all creeds in the United States, who expect soon to be called to the colors. Educational and recreational activities are to be conducted in the army and communities where there are large Russian colonies.

Obituary

Mr. Duncan Browne
Funeral services for the late Mr. Duncan Browne, who met his death accidentally Wednesday evening by drowning in the Whangpoo at the Peking Road Jetty, will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The inquest on his body was held at the Public Mortuary yesterday before Mr. F. Alan Robinson, the British Acting Registrar. After evidence of identification was given by Inspector T. Mellow of the River Police, the inquest was adjourned till Monday afternoon.

**Must Register
As Enemy Subject**

Ferdinand George Strauss, despite his protests of Swiss nationality, must register here as an enemy subject, at least for the present. Strauss was again before American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Tsang in the Mixed Court yesterday and when asked if he had obtained proof of his claimed nationality reported that he had a letter from the Swiss Minister stating that nothing could be done until the applicant secured his papers. This Strauss said he was unable to do since the documents were at the German Consulate. The court ordered Strauss to register within 24 hours as an enemy subject until he can prove Swiss nationality.

Cricket Tomorrow

The Shanghai Cricket Club will play a team composed of players representing "The Rest of Shanghai" at the Cricket Club ground tomorrow afternoon. The game will start at 1:30 o'clock.

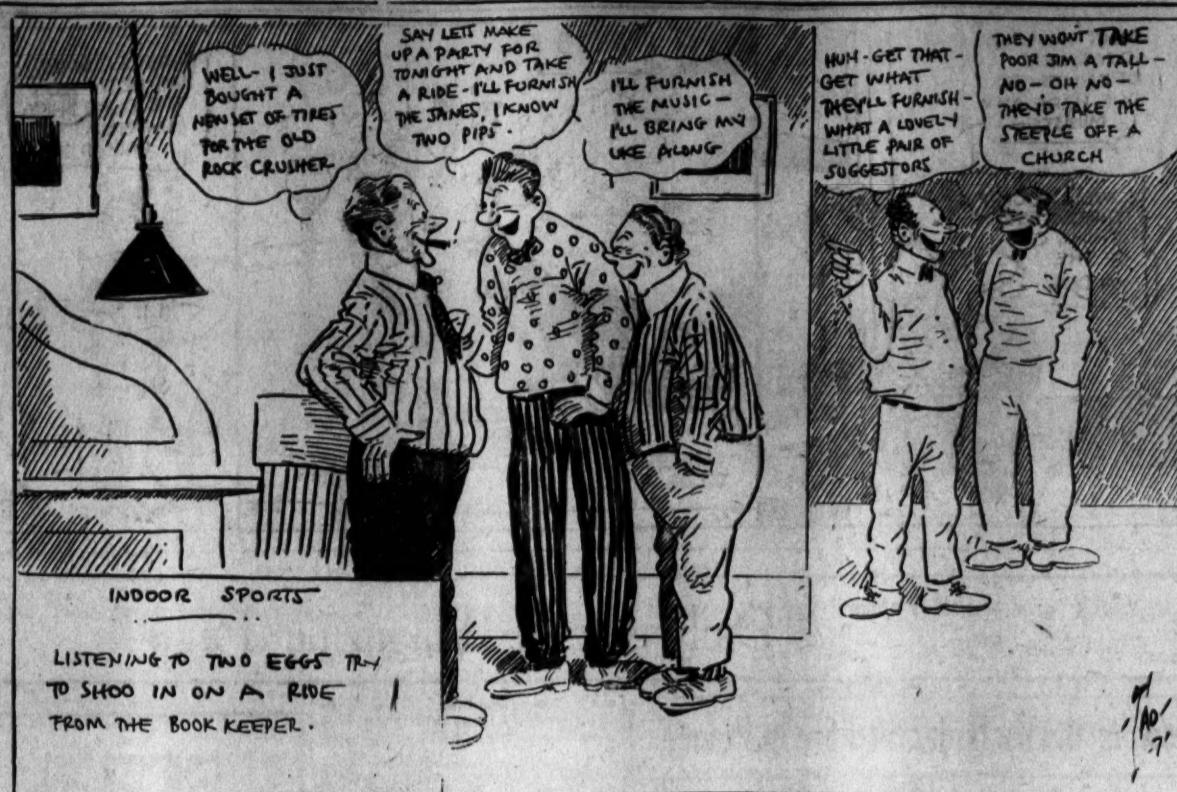
The Cricket Club team: W. C. G. Clifford, S. J. Deeks, R. Grimshaw, H. D. Hilliard, A. E. Lanning, H. H. Morris, J. M. Pearson, F. H. Pentycross, C. E. M. Thomson, L. R. Whean, E. W. Stagg (Capt.); reserves H. Middleton, C. L. W. Bailey and G. S. B. Cushing.

Long Swim Tomorrow

The long distance swim from Woohang Road Jetty to the Point will start at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Tide will be high at Shanghai at 3:30 o'clock and half an hour earlier at the finishing point, therefore necessitating the early start. Swimmers will assemble at the Shanghai Rowing Club and will go to the starting point in mid-stream in individual sampans, which will accompany them on the long swim.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



Lawn Tennis Sunday

Hongkew Park track each Tuesday and Thursday evening.

GOOD TIME TO SAVE

Those Who Are Prospering Now Should Prepare For Future Do not forget to practice thrift and economy seven days every week.

Read what happened in England: Furniture to the value before the war of \$1,000 now costs \$2,400. Manufacturer's costs are higher, but so are profits. The workman who got 18 cents an hour before, now gets 50 cents and sometimes \$1 or 70 cents.

Dry goods stores are doing well. A million women who previously earned nothing are now engaged in gainful occupations. Those who did work are now getting better wages. This accounts in part for increased dry goods demand in spite of increased prices.

Second-hand pianos command higher prices than their original cost in prewar days. High wages, separation allowances, etc., make collections good, business prosperous.

Business in America is just entering on the stage now prevailing in England. Wages will continue high—perhaps go higher—for the duration of the war.

Twenty thousand million dollars government expenditure in this country during the coming year will make for decided activity in all businesses allied with the war essentials.

The end of the war may be years or may be only months away. With it will come demobilisation of war workers and of soldiers, a radical readjustment of industries, and a return to lower wages and incomes.

Save your share now in the period of high reward, against the inevitable swing of the pendulum to lower return.

for effort and lower return for investment.

Save now. Invest now in the country's safe, sound, tested securities and be fortified against after the war conditions.—*Washington Herald*.

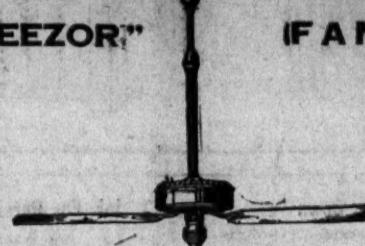
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RUGS**

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United States Tires
Are Good Tires



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CEILING FANS WITH OR WITHOUT LIGHTS
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FOR ALL VOLTAGES
IN ALL SIZES

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TELEGRAMS: "GENLELECTRIC."

7 JINKEE ROAD,
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New York	St. Paul	Boston	Rosario, Santa Fe, Arg.
Chicago	Atlanta	San Francisco	Cardoba, Arg.
St. Louis	Detroit	Toronto, Can.	Rio De Janeiro, Bra.
Cleveland	Milwaukee	Montreal, Can.	Montevideo, Uruguay
Buffalo	Baltimore	Winnipeg, Can.	London, E.C., England

SHANGHAI, 37 CANTON ROAD

GOOD YEAR TIRES

FOR MAXIMUM MILEAGE

APOLLO THEATRE: Tonight, Sept. 27th

Starring Engagement for Three Nights Only

of

**THURBER and THURBER
THURBER and THURBER**

Eccentric Comedians

In an unique comedy conception, introducing their Original Futurist Dance

SEE WHAT THE WORLD SAYS

PARIS.

Olympia Theatre: "Thurber et Thurber, sont tres originales et tres comiques."—Le Galois, June 3, 1916.

Alhambra Theatre: "Thurber et Thurber, eccentric; tres drôle, sensationale, et originaire."—Le Journal, June 17, 1916.

CAPE TOWN.

Tivoli Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber, besides being very funny, are wonderfully clever."—Cape Argus, May 19, 1917.

LONDON.

Victoria Palace: "There is novelty, as well as good fun in the eccentric comicalities of Thurber and Thurber."—Daily Mail, September 9, 1916.

London Coliseum: "Thurber and Thurber put on a most diverting turn with a delightful touch of originality."—Daily Telegraph, January 16, 1916.

BIRMINGHAM.

Grand Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber are eccentric comedians of an original type."—Daily Post, July 11, 1916.

LIVERPOOL.

Empire Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber, eccentric comedians certainly baffle imagination."—Liverpool Courier, July 4, 1916.

Eccentric comedians with an abundance of originality are found in Thurber and Thurber.—The Stage London, July 6, 1916.

SYDNEY.

Tivoli Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber's act stands out on its own for originality and cleverness."—The Sun, July 8, 1917.

SYDNEY.

The Fine English Film Drama

**"TATTERLEY"
"TATTERLEY"**

From the famous novel by
TOM GALLON
featuring

**CHARLES ROCK
CHARLES ROCK**

of
Drury Lane Theatre

A great story and a great artiste to interpret the leading part, you will find it just a dear old world story that will both please and entertain you

Pathe's American Gazette

**Lonesome Luke
Lonesome Luke**

He with the smile

in

Here Come the Girls

Some boys—Some girls—Some laughs



Matinee, Sunday, 3 p.m.

PEARL WHITE—in

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"
Episode 1: The Hated Terror
Episode 2: The Eye of the Tiger
and

THURBER AND THURBER
Eccentric Comedians



Time and Prices as Usual

Help Win the War! Buy a Liberty Bond!

A campaign for the sale of Liberty Bonds in China will begin on September 28 and continue until October 17, ending here a few days before the close of the drive in America so that time will be given to cable the result to Washington and secure an allotment of the bonds purchased here.

The present bond issue is for G. \$6,000,000,000. The bonds will be in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. They will bear interest at $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ payable semi-annually and mature in 20 years. The U. S. Government reserves the right to purchase the bonds at the end of 15 years.

Send your order to
one of these places



American Express Co., American-Oriental Bank, Bank of China, Bank of Communications. Bank of Taiwan, Banque de L'Indo Chine, Banque Industrielle de Chine, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, International Bank, Russo-Asiatic Bank, Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, U. S. Postal Agency, Yokohama Specie Bank.

Subscribers in the outports who have no banking connections in Shanghai may purchase bonds through the Liberty Loan Committee. Write or wire Mr. J. W. Carney, Liberty Loan Committee, 26 Nanking Road, Shanghai, advising him as to the amount of bonds you wish to purchase and under which of the six plans mentioned on this page you wish to subscribe.

Don't wait for a Committee Member to call on you.

This space contributed for the winning of the war by Ault and Wiborg Co., Bank of Canton, Bank of Communications, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, British-American Tobacco Co., Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, China Mail S.S. Co., Dodge and Seymour (China), Ltd., Frazer and Co., Garner, Quelch and Co., Dr. John Goddard, International Banking Corporation, Mercantile Bank of India, Mitsui Bank, Mustard and Co., Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Savoy Hotel, Shanghai Chemical Laboratory, Shanghai Commercial Bank, Sincere Co., Sullivan's Candles and Widler and Co.

SIX WAYS TO BUY BONDS

(1) Payment in Local Currency.

Bonds may be purchased through local banks and paid for in Mex. dollars or taels at a rate of exchange to be agreed upon between the purchaser and the bank. The bank will give the purchaser a receipt for the amount paid.

The purchaser will fill out an application for the bonds which will be forwarded to Washington by the bank. When the bonds are received in China they will be delivered to the purchaser under terms agreed upon at time of purchase.

(2) Payment by Cheque on bank in U.S.

Cheque on personal bank accounts in the United States will be accepted providing the cheques are issued by parties known to the bank.

(3) Purchasers by Letter of Credit.

Holders of letters of credit issued by banks in the United States may pay for bonds by drawing against letter of credit for the face value of the bonds.

(4) Demand Draft.

Payments for bonds may be made by demand draft on banks in the United States, but the purchase should be made through the bank issuing the demand draft.

(5) Telegraphic Transfer.

Payment may also be made by telegraphic transfer on same terms as above, but when using the T.T. of another bank, the buyer must pay the telegraphic charge to the bank receiving the subscription.

(6) Deferred Payments.

If the subscriber does not care to pay cash in full for the bonds at the time of making application, he may purchase bonds to any amount by making payment of 10% or more at the time of making the subscription and payments thereafter amounting to at least 10% per month. If bonds are purchased on this deferred scheme, interest on the balance due will be charged at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum for the first three months and 5% per annum for the remainder of the period during which payments are made.

The bonds will be delivered to the purchaser when final payment is made.

The initial payment on bonds purchased under this plan may be made in any of the ways specified above, but at the time application is made the purchaser must fix exchange for the deferred payments and sign a tael note for the balance due on the purchase price.

As the banks must settle exchange forward on deferred payments, the rate offered for bonds purchased on this plan will not be so favorable as on cash purchases.

In your application please state whether you wish the bonds delivered to some address you designate in the States or whether you wish the bonds to be sent to you in China.

Decide at once what your duty is and then subscribe.

Liberty Loan Committee

26 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, September 26, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official	
Debentures	Ts. 6.00
Kota Bahroes	Ts. 4.50
Langkats	Ts. 16.75
Kungyil Cotton	Ts. 16.25
Oriental Cotton	Ts. 61.50
Shanghai Gas	Ts. 22.50
Shanghai Lands	Ts. 65.00
Hall & Holtz	Ts. 13.50
S. M. C. 5½% Debs.	Ts. 1914 @ Tm. 75.00
S. M. C. 6% Debs.	Ts. 1916 @ 84.00
Unofficial	
Langkats	Ts. 17.50 December
Laoi Kung Mow Cotton	Ts. 126.50
New Engineering	Ts. 24.50
Shanghai Cotton	Ts. 165.00 Dec.
Yangtzeppoo Cotton (Ord.)	Ts. 8.90 September

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL TIENTSIN

Cable Address ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

78, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Given minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 26, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Overseas: buying rate,

@ 5/6—Tm. 2.64

@ exch. 73.8—Mex. 44.94

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,

@ 131—Tm. 76.23

@ 73.6—Mex. 912.71

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.35

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tm. 270

Copper Cash per tael 1800

Native Interest Tm. 22

Tm. 75.00

S. M. C. 5% Debs. 1914

S. M. C. 6% Debs. 1916 @ 84.00

Unofficial

Langkats Ts. 17.50 December

Laoi Kung Mow Cotton Ts. 126.50

New Engineering Ts. 24.50

Shanghai Cotton Ts. 165.00 Dec.

Yangtzeppoo Cotton (Ord.)

Ts. 8.90 September

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 49.8d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 26.02

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. 44.765

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 5/6

London Demand 5/6

India T.T. 3664

Paris T.T. 7284

Paris Demand 7314

New York T.T. 1308

New York Demand 131

Hongkong T.T. 68

Japan T.T. 418

Batavia T.T. 698

Singapore T.T. 428

Banks Buying Rate

London Demand 5/7

London 4 m/s. Cdt. 4/8d

London 4 m/s. Dcyc. 4/8d

London 6 m/s. Cdt. 4/9

London 6 m/s. Dcyc. 4/9

Paris 4 m/s. 759

New York 6/6. 1324

New York 4 m/s. Dcyc. 135

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for

Roubles

Nominal

Roubles 1,475 = Tm. 100

Roubles 100 = Mex. \$9.25

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPTEMBER

HK. Ts. 5.55 0 5/6

" 1 0 6255 France 7.64

" 0.75 0 1191 Gold \$1

" 1 0 45 Yen 2.48

" 1 0 15 Rupees 4.19

" 1 0 — Roubles —

" 1 0 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, September 26, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Langkats @ Tm. 17.75 December

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf @

Tm. 115.00

Unofficial

Sua Mangges @ Tm. 3.00

Yangtzeppoo (Ord.) @ Tm. 8.90

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 23.—Today's

Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 2½d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 3d. paid.

Tendency of market: dull.

Previous quotation, London, Sept.

22:

Spot: 2s. 2½d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 3d. paid.

Tendency of market: quiet.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 23.—Today's

Cotton prices were:

Good Middling Texas 1½ inch

staple spot: 24.80d.

October: 22.74d.

December: 22.44d.

Coal Market Report

Messrs. Wheelock and Co., in their Coal Market Report for September 26, write as follows:

Japan Coal:—Our local market has been quiet, as usual, and there is nothing of any special interest to report; deliveries have continued in a normal way, stocks on the spot are up to the average whilst arrivals have fallen off slightly during the past fortnight.

The troubles in Kyushu caused by the recent strikes have now been settled and the miners have resumed work, in the meanwhile the market in Japan has been very quiet and we do not expect to see any movement worth speaking of until the time comes for mine-owners and consumers to open negotiations for next year's supplies.

Fushun Coal:—No change.

Kaiping Coal:—The market remains very dull and there is nothing new to report. Stocks have been further reduced and are now below the average.

Freight Market Report

Messrs. Wheelock and Co., in their Freight Market Report for September 26, write as follows:

The situation in our Freight Market is as follows:

To United Kingdom:—No change.

To United States via Pacific:—

Since last writing this market has weakened considerably and owing to direct competition by outside steamers from Singapore, the Pacific Freight Bureau in Hongkong has found it necessary to drop the rates on tea and general cargo to Gold 550 per ton, but even this reduction is not attracting much cargo owing to the continued high rate of exchange which is gradually bringing the export trade of China to a standstill.

Coastwise:—This market has shown a little more "life" since last writing and a certain amount of enquiry has set in from Newchwang for bean tonnage evidently in anticipation of the Autumn trade before the port closes for the Winter.

For the United Kingdom:—The s.s. Iyo Maru is advertised for London and the Kitano Maru for Liverpool.

For New York via Panama:—The next boat on this berth has not been fixed yet but it is hoped to have one some time in October.

Stormy Session Features Cotton Company Meeting

Director Starts Hot Discussion By Inquiry Regarding Four Years' Old Machinery Order

A stormy session developed at the annual meeting of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., yesterday, when one of the directors, Mr. H. Robertson, raised a question regarding some machinery for which capital was subscribed in 1914 and 1915. Following a heated discussion, in which shareholders and directors participated, a resolution proposing Mr. Robertson for re-election was lost and one electing Mr. H. E. Morris to succeed him was adopted. The information which Mr. Robertson asked was not laid before the shareholders and Mr. Robertson asked the latter to appoint a committee to hear what he had to say.

The meeting was largely attended, 26,484 shares being represented, and was presided over by Mr. T. Hayashi, supported by Mr. W. J. N. Dyer, D. Hatabu, Mr. J. Prentice and Mr. Tokutaro. The discussion came after the chairman's speech, when Mr. Robertson asked permission to address the meeting.

In 1914, Mr. Robertson said, the company had called an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders and the sum of Tm. 1,000,000 was subscribed for which the shareholders were promised a new mill, superior to anything they had had before. The shareholders had responded loyally and the capital was paid up. The question of the new mill had been on the table for a long time. If memory served him right, the machinery manufacturers were telephoned soon after the meeting. The machinery would have been delivered in 1914 and 1915 and the work planned had been in working order in 1916, certainly in time for the beginning of the 1916-17 financial year. The rest was a long story. In 1915 the shareholders were told that all the machinery had been ordered. It did not come. In 1916 that it was coming or would come. They were told the same in 1917 and they had just heard what had been said at this year's meeting.

"Is it not a fact, Mr. Chairman," asked Mr. Robertson, "that telegrams were sent from this board to the manufacturers of the machinery? Is it not a fact that answers were received? Now, who were their constituents? Can you tell me the government? You have the information in your archives. The shareholders must know. Will you give me permission to give them an inkling?"

"Was this information known to you a year or two years ago?" Mr. J. Prentice asked Mr. Robertson, and on receiving an affirmative, "You did not want to give it at that time."

Mr. Robertson retorted that he was insistent that it should be given.

Mr. Gulland replied that if the matter had been concealed Mr. Robertson and the other directors were responsible.

The chairman interjected that it was not necessary to give the information now.

"It is," declared Mr. Robertson and again asked permission to give the shareholders an idea of the matter.

"I put this question—in the mill we have machinery dated 1916, 1917 and 1915." The chairman asked for a show of hands on the question of giving the information previously asked.

"I think this development is most unseemly," Mr. F. J. Barrett here interjected. "Mr. Robertson seems to have quarreled with the rest of the directors and to wish to split the board. If there was information it should have been given us. If it was withheld it is to Mr. Robertson's shame and blame."

The chairman repeated the request

passed. Mr. Robertson thanked the speaker for his remarks and asked that the shareholders appoint a committee to hear him. They would see, he said, that his service and that of some of the other directors was a continual fight for the interests of the shareholders.

The chairman's speech follows:

"Gentlemen, the Report and Accounts for the year ended June 30, 1918, having been in your hands for some days with your permission, I will take them as read:

"Balance Sheet: land, building, machinery and plant: There have been no additions of note at either mill during the year, except miscellaneous machinery added to both mills.

"No. 3 Mill Account: The figures cover the whole expenditure to date upon building, plant, machinery and incidentals. This will be allocated to their headings when the mill is completed.

"Stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, etc. Upon comparison with the figures in last year's accounts there is a noticeable increase of Tm. 767,300.20 under this heading. This is chiefly stocks of yarn, cloth and raw cotton we have held.

"The value of cotton in godowns and in process at both mills amounts to about Tm. 870,000, yarn held about Tm. 500,000 and cloth about Tm. 470,000.

CHINESE AND FOREIGN BANKING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2s \$15,000,000
Silver 12,500,000
134,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holycross, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
R. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Patten, Esq.
T. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shelling.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STANZ.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala-Lumpur Saigon
Calcutta London S. Francisco
Canton Lyons Shanghai
Colombo Malacca Singapore
Foochow Manila Sourabaya
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin New York Tsingtao
Hilo Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County, and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay Los Angeles S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres London Seattle
Calcutta Lyons Shanghai
Changchun Manila Shimonoseki
Daih Muksen Singapore
Hankow Nagasaki Sourabaya
Harbin Newchwang Sydney
Hongkong New York Tientsin
Honolulu Osaka Tokyo
Kaiyuen Peking Tsinan
Kobe Rangoon Tsinan
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China
(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1912)

Authorised Capital \$40,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,275,000.00
Reserve Fund \$1,000,552.60
Special Reserve Fund \$1,000,923.65

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking Taiyuan Shanghai
Tientsin Kaifeng Hankow
Changchun Wuhu Ichang
Antung Anking Changsha
Daih Hangchow Nanchang
Mowden Ningpo Kinkiang
Newchwang Nanking Foochow
Harbin Chinchang Amoy
Kirin Hsichow Canton Hongkong
Tsinan Soochow Swatow
Chefoo Wusih Chungking
Tsingtau Yangchow Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1912.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Bubbles.
Capital (fully-paid) \$5,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,950,000
Kgs. Tha.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 2,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PEKING.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London offices: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris Society: Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Paix-Haas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Harbin Peking

Changchun Hongkong Shanghai

Chefoo Newchwang Tientsin

Dairen Nicolayevsk Vladivostock

Hallan O/Amur Yokohama

Hankow 51 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms of application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tha. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tha. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum or daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,000 will be received in one year from any single depositor, whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms of application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,

managers for China, Japan and India.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Closing Quotations

Bank

H. K. and S. B. \$3325

Chartered 271

Russo-Asiatic Tha. 250

Marine Insurances

Canton \$375

North China Tha. 1271

Union of Canton \$350

Yangtze \$195

Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. Tha. 261 B.

Fire Insurances

China Fire \$150 B.

Hongkong Fire \$325 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Def. Tha. 146

Indo-China Pref. 107 1/2 B.

Shell Tha. 35

Shanghai Tug (o) Tha. 37

Shanghai Tug (t) Tha. 37

Mining

Kaiping Tha. 10 B.

Oriental Cons. 275. 6d.

Philippine \$150 B.

Raub \$23 S.

Docks

Hongkong Dock \$157 B.

Shanghai Dock Tha. 152 S.

New Eng. Works Tha. 241 B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf Tha. 118 B.

Hongkong Wharf \$96 B.

Land and Hotels

Anglo-French Land Tha. 721

China Land Tha. 50

Shanghai Land Tha. 66 B.

Weihaiwei Land Tha. 5

Shanghai Hotels Ltd. \$17 B.

China Realty (ord.) Tha. 65

China Realty (pref.) Tha. 50

Cotton Mills

E-wo Tha. 200 B.

E-wo Pref. Tha. 97

Lau-kung-mow Tha. 126 B.

Oriental Tha. 61 B.

Shanghai Cotton Tha. 158 B.

Kungyik Tha. 161 B.

Yangtszeppo Tha. 9

Yangtszeppo Pref. Tha. 88 B.

Industrials

Butler Tilles Tha. 25

China Sugar \$86 B.

Green Island \$10.10 B.

Langkats Tha. 171 S.

Major Iron Tha. 5

Shanghai Sumatra Tha. 100

Stores

Hall and Holtz \$12 B.

Llewelyn \$30

Lane, Crawford \$30 B.

Moutrie \$32

Watson \$5.80 B.

Weeks \$121

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.

Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.

Q. YANG, Sub-Manager.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Telephone:—

Central 2318 Manager.

Central 2350 General Office.

Central 2356 General Office.

Central 4662 Comptore.

Central 4621 Night only.

Shipping Items

The C.N. ss. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. ss. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. ss. Kwelie left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date & Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 28	Seattle and Seattle	Arabie Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Sept. 29	Vancouver	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 1	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.	
Oct. 6	San Francisco	Meville Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.	
Oct. 11	Vancouver	Shinjo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Oct. 12	San Francisco	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Oct. 26	Tacoma and Seattle	Venezuela	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 27	San Francisco	Nanking	Jap. O.S.K.	
Oct. 28	Seattle and Seattle	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Nov. 2	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Nov. 15	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Nov. 21	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 28	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 27	N'waki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 28	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 1	N'waki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 4	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chungchow	Rus. R.V.P.	
Oct. 5	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 12	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 13	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Tategami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 14	Kobe	Shidzuka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 15	N'suaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Salsu Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 16	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Port Said	Towa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Marselles	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
	Taisoku Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 27	4.00 Ningpo	Han Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 27	4.00 Ningpo	Han Ningchao	Chi. N.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 28	Hongkong and Manila	Volunteer	Chi. C.P.R.	
Sept. 28	4.00 Ningpo	Kiangtean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 29	D.L. Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 29	D.L. Amoy and Swatow	Singan	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 30	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 30	D.L. Amoy & C'ton	Taisan	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Sept. 30	D.L. Swatow	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 1	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 3	D.L. A'oy, H'kong & C'ton	Suliyang	Br. B. & S.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 27	Newchwang	Towai Maru	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 27	8.00 Ningpo and Dairen	Han Hsingmaru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Sept. 27	8.00 Ningpo & Tientsin	Han Ningchao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 29	10.00* W'wei, Chefoo & Tsin	Kooshing	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Sept. 29	10.00* W'wei, Chefoo & Tsin	Shunten	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 1	2.00 W'wei, Chefoo & Tsin	Simbirsk	Rus. R.V.P.	
Oct. 4	4.00 Vladivostock			

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 27	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Sept. 27	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suliyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 27	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 28	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 29	D.L. Wuhan	Paotung	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kwedei	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohsiang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting Maru	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luensu	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M.	N.M.—MIDNIGHT.	D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 26	Ningpo	Kiangtean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 26	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 26	Hongkong	Suliyang	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 26	Chetoo	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 26	Dalny	Ko Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Sept. 26	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Sept. 26	Hankow	Melito	Am. S. Oil Co.	
Sept. 26	Hankow	Yungtung	Br. H.O. S.S. Co.	
Sept. 26	Hankow	Takao	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Sept. 26	Hankow	Tsueang	Chi. I. & E. L. Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 26	1.30 Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 26	10.00* Weihaiwei, C'fco, Tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tale Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Sept. 26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 26	Hankow	Kiangtean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungding, Captain C. C. William, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Sept. 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yohsiang, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the French Bund on Monday, September 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 2256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, September 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, October 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, October 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, September 27, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and MANILA.—The S.S. Volunteer will be despatched from Shanghai for Manila via Hongkong or about September 27th. For further information regarding freight, etc., apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1-B Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Bldg.).

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Sept. 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tamsui, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on Sunday, September 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Singan, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on Sunday, September 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Singan, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports

*(For Liverpool)

TONS

IYO MARU 12,506

KITANO MARU 16,000

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. T. Tazawa, Sept. 29

KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, Oct. 28

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe)

CHIKUGO MARU 5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi, Oct. 1

WATOGAMI MARU 4,500 Capt. N. Tsuruhashi, Oct. 8

SAISHU MARU 4,000 Capt. T. Oishi, Oct. 15

SHANGHAI-MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. R. Arakida, Sept. 28

KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, Oct. 5

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Oct. 6

TAKESHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. R. Arakida, Oct. 12

FOR JAPAN

SHIBUZUOKA MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Yamazaki, Oct. 14

KOBE TO SHATELE

KAMO MARU 16,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu, Oct. 18

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU 19,000 Oct. 2

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. Y. Tazawa, Oct. 4

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU 21,000 Oct. 24

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manilla)

WANG MARU 14,000 Oct. 18

NIKKO MARU 10,000 Oct. 20

AKI MARU 12,500 Nov. 29

SALOUTEA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

SOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IZUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yuzen Kaisha.

Tel Address: Yuzen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

900—Midnight, 1330—130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 3. L. Miles

B. S. B. S. Miles

dep. Peking—arr. Tientsin-Central

arr. Tientsin-Central—dep. Tientsin-East

arr. Tientsin-East—dep. Mukden

dep. Tientsin—arr. Tientsin-East

dep. Tientsin-Central—arr. Tientsin-Central

Business and Official Notices



Notice to Exporters

Exporters are hereby notified that this Consulate-General has been instructed not to certify invoices for ocean shipments to the United States made on or after October 1, 1918, of any commodity other than coin, bullion, currency, or commodities covered by general licenses PBF Nos. 5, 6, 9, and 20, except upon receipt in each case of the import license number by this Consulate-General direct from the Department of State. Import licenses are valid for ocean shipments made within 90 days from the date of the license.

Notice to Steamship Companies

Steamship companies are hereby notified that no importations into the United States over \$100 in value will be permitted to be unloaded from any ship unless covered by an invoice duly certified at the point of shipment or by a document legally equivalent to such an invoice. Shipments not so covered will be required to be returned to the point of origin at the expense of the carrier.

NELSON TRUSLER JOHNSON,
American Consul in Charge.
19455



NOTICE

The American Consulate-General is in receipt of instructions to the effect that all outstanding licenses for the importation into the United States from overseas of animal hair other than horse-hair, Angora goat-hair, camel-hair and the hair of other like animals have been revoked as to all shipments covered by ocean bills of lading dated later than September 15, 1918.

NELSON TRUSLER JOHNSON,
American Consul in Charge.
19461

Large Quantity of Provisions For Sale

WHOLESALE ONLY.
Canned Fruits, Getz Best, Del Monte, S & W Sardines, Kraft's Cheese, Baker's Cocoa, Carnation Cream, Alpine Milk, Australian Ham and Bacon, Dried Fruits, Asparagus, Lea & Perrins Sauce, Olive Oil, French Champagne, etc, etc;
Apply to
13 Nanking Road, Second floor
Room No. 7.
19457

Change of Address

The undersigned beg to announce that, commencing October 1st next, their offices will be removed to No. 1 Hongkong Road, where all communications should be addressed.
WILLIAM JACKS AND CO.
Telephone No. "Central 2796."
19447

British Corporation

Please note that Mr. W. S. Campbell has resigned the Surveyorship of the British Corporation Register of Shipping for Shanghai and District and from the 10th day of September, 1918, Mr. Chas. H. Tricker has been appointed as their Surveyor.
(Address): 7 Kiangse Road,
Shanghai.
By Order of the Secretary of British
Corporation.
19445



Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and
Green Wire Cloth.
Stove Polish, Door Springs and
Vacuum Bottles.
17597

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Good Health by Prevention.
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William Lee Howard, M.D.
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Lee Howard, M.D.
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Edwin F. Bowen, M.D.
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JUST ARRIVED Mex \$1.00 each

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Attorneys for
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19466

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Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

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THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai
The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces.

Embroideries, etc.

BIG STOCK

of

FILET LACES FOR WHOLESALE

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The Exchange Bank of China

begs to announce to the public the opening of its spacious office,
41 Kiangse Road, for general business

On September 25th

We undertake to do exchange business of every description with all foreign countries such as T./T., buying and selling of specie; issuing letters of credit, etc., etc.

Domestic exchange business is also solicited. Rate of interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits upon application.

Loans can be arranged upon approved security.

Capital Yen 10,000,000.00

Registered in The Ministry of Finance, Peking.
Foreign Exchange business will not be transacted till further notice on account of the late arrival of some of the staff.

Telephone, Central 1941.

19285

41 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

19285

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Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

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WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsay Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back,
(with bathrooms and verandas), to let.
Good table. Telephone North 433.

WANTED by married couple,
flat, (bedroom, sittingroom, bathroom, kitchen). Reply stating full
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WANTED, one, two or three
rooms with bath (no board), vicinity
Siccawei Road. Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.

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WANTED room with board in
private family by young man of
quiet habits. Apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.

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ADVERTISER requires front
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Free use of garden desirable. Apply
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WANTED, large godown, 25,000
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TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road
corner residence of five good rooms
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Apply premises for inspection; further
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19169.

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WANTED to buy two steel plates
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3 ins. Will sell very reasonably.
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19480.

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Grafonola, hardly used. Will
sell for Tls. 100, or nearest offer.
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19486.

COMFORTABLY furnished
rooms with good board to let at
Narcissus Bay, Weihaiwei. House
next to Mainland golf links; sulphur
baths can also be obtained.
Apply Mrs. Niven, Weihaiwei.

19219 O. 4.

MASSAGE

RUSSIAN LADY (Petrograd
graduate), experienced masseuse.
Treatment of obesity, rheumatic
complaints, general debility, strengthening
of muscles and nerves. Development of weak children a
specialty. Face Massage. Mme.
M. Naoumova, Palace Hotel,
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19431.

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POSITION wanted by efficient
Chinese steno-typist with excellent
knowledge of English. Please apply to Box 474, THE CHINA PRESS.

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SITUATION WANTED by experienced
Chinese, knowledge of traveling
salesmanship, timekeeper, godownkeeper and general office
routine, with customs work. No
objection to outport. Apply to Box
469, THE CHINA PRESS.

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COMPETENT typist and correspondence
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situation. Thorough knowledge
of stock accounting. Apply to Box
458, THE CHINA PRESS.

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COMPETENT typist and correspondence
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situation. Thorough knowledge
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WANTED, position by a lady
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FOR SALE: A new 12-gauge
Winchester automatic shot-gun.
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rheumatism. Apply to Box 451,
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INDIAN motor-cycle for sale. Big
twin power-plus model. In good
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150. See it at Star Garage.

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